The Bombay Gazette.

6,634.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
...advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 36 0
...including postage..... „ 72 0
...in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0
...including postage .... „ 36 0
...as advance, delivered in Town. „ 16 0
...including postage .... „ 21 0
...delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
...including postage..... „ 7 12
...Cash ..... „ 0 4
...Single ..... „ 0 2

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
...d under
...Rs. 5 0
...„ 2 8
...„ 2 8
...ceeding insertions... „ 0 2 As. per
...nt counted as less than eight lines.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
...m ..7 As. per line.
...to 14 „ „
...ceeding 3 „ „
...languages, double the above.
...ENCES. EACH —RUPEE 1.

...N OCCURRENCE.

...lifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.
...BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
...th, at Forbes House, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. ...a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
...NTZ—At St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. ...Mr. Alfred Clement Shoobridge, Engineer, to Miss Harriett Eleanor Gantz.—No Cards.
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
DEATH.
...SKEY—May 8th, at Seaforte, the wife of Mr. H. Russell Skey, Esq., ...38th Regiment, of a son.
MARRIAGE.
...LUKIN—HILL—May 9th, at Jubbulpore, by the Rev. C. Cowley, ...Frederic Wingham Lukin, Esq., Queen's Bays, son of the late Rev. ...J. Lukin, Rector of Arrowcliff Haute, to Elizabeth Hay, widow of the late Major Arthur Cowley, and daughter of J. David Hay Hill, Esq., of Greenscleugh Hall, North...

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat.....	8th	22nd „	Bushire.....	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th „	Lingo.....	25th	9th
„ Lingo	12th	26th „	B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire.....	15th	29th „	Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive at Bussorah	17th	31st „	Arrive Bombay	3rd	16th

The Steamer "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....the 13th and 28th.
Kurrachee on same.....10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 600 tons, and 130 H. P., Commander W. MCCLELLAN, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
„	16	„ Bimlipatam	„ 16
„	20	„ Vizagapatam	„ 20
„	21	„ Coconada.....	„ 21
„	22	„ Madras.....	„ 22
„	24	„ Negapatam	„ 24
„	26	„ Galle.....	„ 26
„	30	„ Colombo	„ 30
„	3	„ Tuticorin.....	„ 3
„	5	„ Aarakel	„ 5
„	7	„ Cochin.....	„ 7
„	9	Arrive Bombay.....	„ 9

The steamer Nyanza, 1,098 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. ..., will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon.
Passengers from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighberries may be landed at Beypore, six miles south of Cochin, from which they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Malabar Coast.
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.
Passengers for Rangoon, Penang or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 16th and 30th to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorno.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ... „	2 0	3 8	5 0	2 0	5 12
Second Class... „	0 8	1 12	2 0	0 8	2 0
Third Class ... „	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—
From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.
From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay .....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore ..... „	Sunday.
Vingorla..... „	Monday.	Calicut ..... „	Monday.
Goa ..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry ... „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore ... „	Monday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Cannanore .. „	Wednesday.	Compta ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ... „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „	Thursday.
Cochin ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry .. „	Thursday.
Alleppie .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay .....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "EARL CANNING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon*.
Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.
For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt.
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.
Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

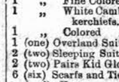
NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "DAPHNE," from London, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Milne will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ALICIA," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Consignees are requested to note that this Vessel was compelled to put into Cochin in consequence of being dismasted at sea, and certain expenses having been incurred which will form a general average claim, the amount of which, however, cannot at present be ascertained, are requested to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and Countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 10 per cent on the declared value.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Alicia."
Bombay, 14th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

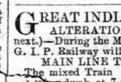
RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th May next.

SEARNS, HOBART &Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.



STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
SEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Line Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM.
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—MATHERAN TRAFFIC.—NOTICE.—On and from FRIDAY, 24th instant, the 5-40 P. M. Passenger Train from Bombay will cease to convey Passengers for Badlapoor and Narell.
From the same date, the 6-45 A. M. Train from Narell for Bombay will be discontinued.
W. KNOX,
Bombay, 18th May, 1867. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES.—NOTICE.—The above Railway Companies give Notice that they are prepared to quote through Rates from Stations on one Company's system to places on the other.
For particulars apply to Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Boree Bunder and B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road Stations.
W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES, through Passenger Service between Boree Bunder (G. I. P.) Mahim and Bandorah (B. B. & C. I.) Stations:—
On and from MONDAY 20th May 1867 a through mixed service train will, each day, leave

Boree Bunder	at 2-15	P. M.
Arrive Byculla	at 2-30	„
„ Mahim	at 2-55	„
„ Bandorah	at 3-5	„

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS (about 3rd June next).—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under :—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.
The present 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.
The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 2-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.
The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.
An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.
The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 3-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.
The 9-30 P. M Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M. reaching Poona at 9-25 P. M.
The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at at 9-45 A.M., will leave at 10-0 A.M
The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-0 midnight will leave at 4-0 P. M.
The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P.M. will leave at 5-0 A. M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.
W. KNOX.,
Bombay, May 16th 1867. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1 Hassard Half Press.
2 Forbes do.
F. H. B. BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—The meeting of Shareholders to consider the proposal for the reconstruction of this Bank, will be held at 2 o'clock precisely at the Bank Offices, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, and the meeting of Creditors for the like purpose will be held at the same hour and place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.
F. DUNDAS CHAUNTRELL,
On behalf of the London and Bombay Shareholders' Committees.
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th May 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—
1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration; and to amend the following Clause of the Deed :—

"That for the future the qualification of the Directors be fixed to the ownership of 5 shares each, instead of the ownership of 10 Shares each as provided by Clause 61 of the Deed of co-partnership."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 29th May 1867, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.
An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following :—
Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.
Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.
English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Ocular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained
in Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 28, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.
Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.
1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.
J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 5-0 (five hundred) per share is due this day, on the shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—The QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant :—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
O. P. [illegible] Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO M[illegible] Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Provincial Bank (Limited),
D. M[illegible]ncy Bank (Limited),
MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
GREGORY, Acting M[illegible]
Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORBAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.
All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.
All communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June, 1866

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Scholastic Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
Rampart Row.

Now Ready.
THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1867-68, with the Examination Papers for 1866-67. *Price Two Rupees.*
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.
The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
Bombay, 13th May 1867.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.
The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England, Howard, Ward & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.
The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co. :—
SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
ORIEZZA WATER (chalybeate).
From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC EFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.
The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil consistents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows :—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments, Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.
Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Do. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Ointment.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digestine Granules.
Chloroform, Ether, and Turpentine Globules.
Bismuthi Ammonio-Citras, Soluble, dose, 5 grains.
True Goa Powder, not procurable elsewhere.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine,
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr. Bichlor.
Cod Liver Drageas.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Wourari Poison.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
[illegible] and Poona.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL OUTFITTERS, ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, that their Stock for the present year is now complete.
Every article having been purchased by MR. WATSON, who has just returned from his annual visit to the principal Manufacturing Districts of Europe, where the best goods are produced for the West End of London and Parisian Markets, we confidently offer our Stock as consisting only of the best and newest styles of Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock of the well known materials manufactured, from pure German Wool is very large and well assorted and contains all the new styles suitable for Trowserings and Suits. This material has received our particular attention, and we warrant it to wear for six years and to be the best that can be produced. The price is the lowest that a suit of the same quality can be obtained for in any part of the world.
The complete suit Rs. 70.

We are now making up an entirely New Article, which combines lightness of texture and cheapness with great durability, manufactured from the finest English and Australian Wools, we warrant it to wear well and to be free from Cotton or Shoddy.

Coat	Rs. 21
Vest	„ 9
Trouser	„ 13
Or the complete Suit	„ 43
Another New Material made [illegible]	50
Wool very fine and soft [illegible]	om Pure Australian
The complete suit	Rs. 50
Coat	„ 25
Vest	„ 10
Trouser	„ 10

POLITICAL, MILITARY AN[illegible] NAVAL UNIFORMS.
Our Political, Military and N[illegible]val Uniforms have for many years been renowned although [illegible] for their being in compliance with the latest Regulations and the quality of material employed.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
Swords, Belts, Pouches, Spurs, Buttons and Laces,—the best London made only.

PEA JACKETS.
Our Pea Jackets combines ease [illegible] ance with comfort, and are universally approved off.
PORTSMOUTH Pilot Reefing Jackets.

FULL DRESS SUITS.
Our Black superfine Broad Cl[illegible] are manufactured by the best West of England makers, and we guarantee them to be of the very best quality only.
Superfine Broad Cloths of the [illegible]
Black, Rifle, and Invisible Green Bl[illegible] makers in Scarlet, Twenties, Meltons, Zephyrs, Elis and Fancy Colors, Wool Coatings. [illegible]s, and Silk and Regulation Cloths of all colors for Uniforms.

TROUSERINGS.
Doeskins, Cassimeres Deerskins and D[illegible]
White and Fancy Linen Drills and Duck[illegible]uals.
Bedford Cords and Buckskins for Riding [illegible]ousers and Breeches.
Milled Flannels for Cricketing Suits.

VESTINGS.
White and Coloured Silk Vestings.
Commodore and Pique Vestings.

OVERCOATS.
Milled Cloths, Pilots, Sealskins and Vecunas.
All our Clothing is made up on the premises, by experienced London Artists, and we guarantee a perfect fit to every garment to fit. [illegible]e every

J. & W. WATSON & C[illegible]
Silk Mercers, Linen and Woolen [illegible]rapers.
No. 1, Hummum Street. 1st April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] CIGARS and CHEROOTS
[illegible] of last season's arrivals, for sale at the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.
[illegible] CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1867.

THE following passage is required :—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—First (1) four times expired. Apply to
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
[illegible] Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th May 1867.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

KNIGHT AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock :—
Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheet and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Daily expected per "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.
No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per *Sesmer Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order :—
Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.
Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.
Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.
Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.
Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.
Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.
Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish File and Fancy Slippers.
All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, (लीमीटेड.)

THE Adjourned General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited,) will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 3, Church Lane.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).
Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P. E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr P. E. Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.
W. GILBERT,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.
Bomba 17th May 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases
"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of Shs.	Rate up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,100,000	1,000	1,900	9	Bank of Bengal	1,900 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	5 p c.	Bank of Bombay	70 p. c. dis
1,000,000	250	12½	....	Bombay Fire Assn. Bank	50 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	625 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	45 per share
3,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Branch Bank Company	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Oriental Bank	19 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	189 per share
800,000	200	75	.....	China Bank	15 per share
750,000	250	125	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind London & China	31 ex-div
1,500,000	200	200	14	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
150,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	50 p. sh.
2,250,000	3,000	1,000	15	London & China	10 p share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	Madras Bank	99 p. c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	National Bank of India	119 per sh.
1,500,000	100	100	10	Oriental Bank Co.	70 p. c. pre. ex. d.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank	31 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Banking	70 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
2,00,000	400	150	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	53 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p c	Elphinstone Land Co.	440 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	89 p. s.
2,000,000	40,000	4,000	.....	Vrare Land Co.	100 p.s.
110,00	2,000	200	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	420 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	35 p c	Port Canning	119 per share.
3,150,000	6,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,000 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£40	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223 per sh.
£20	£10	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£5	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.
850,000	7,500	9,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.
40,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co
900,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princess of W. Ship Co.
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgoa Patent Ship & Foundry Co.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co limited
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	Rs. 1l 7/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	Rs. 1l 1/4d. to Rs. 1l 1/2d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Rs. 1l 1/4d. to Rs. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	10 days' sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China Honse Bills	30 days sight	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities		7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
" " "	Sicca " Loan 1852-53	" 92
" " "	Co.'s " 1853-56	" 87
" " "	" 1854-55	"
" " "	" 1855-56	"
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	" 104
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-65		" 102
Five and a half per cent.		" 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns cash	Rs. 16-8-0
Bank of England Notes	16-4
Spanish Dollars	2-9
Cerolos	2-7
Mexican Dollars	2-9
German Crowns	3-3
Five-Franc Pieces	3-2
Bar Silver	16-8-0
Sond Leaf	4-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	15-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sanguinee	228 to 230
Dholleru	195 to 200
Bhownuggur	
Oomrawuttee	160 to 165
Akote	220 to 225
Comptа	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	225 to 230
Broach	235 to 237
Dholleru	
Bhownuggur	
Hinganghaut	240 to 245
Broach	240 to 242
Veraval	230 to 230
Virgoria	235 to 240
Compta	240 to 245
Dharwar Sanguinee	260 to 265

Ready Sales.....700 Candies.
Market active—Good demand.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th May, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 18th May 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.	11th May.	4th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	" 61,74,208	" 49,87,050
Deposits at Head Office	" 85,40,337	" 120,07,139
Do. at Branches	" 21,81,741	" 21,73,485
Bank Notes and Bills out-standing	" 1,28,202	" 1,20,688
Sundries	" 1,95,848	" 2,21,888
	Rs. 308,70,426	Rs. 299,60,251
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 28,17,191	Rs. 27,93,772
Credit Accounts at Do	" 71,26,972	" 72,28,203
Bills Discounted at Do	" 87,37,201	" 84,36,111
Dead Stock	" 10,64,172	" 10,64,323
Stamps	" 11,406	" 11,557
Balances with Agents	" 2,35,522	" 2,21,948
Sundries	" 3,31,224	" 4,21,955
Govt. Reserve Cash	" 24,74,298	" 9,87,050
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 57,93,541	" 64,42,708
Do. Branches	" 15,76,096	" 22,94,058
	Rs. 308,70,426	Rs. 299,60,251

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Montgomery, Brigadier General Brigade Staff, on leave, from Neemuch.
Peterkin, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Mackinnon, Lieutenant W., 106th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Peterkin, Lieutenant E. H., 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Wahab, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Macadam, Assistant Surgeon J. S., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Roberts, Lieutenant W. E., 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Westropp, Major J. B., Staff Corps, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 18th May, 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Cornet C. H. Collette, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 25th April to 25th July, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain T. C. French, from 4th April to 27th June, on private affairs.

Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bythell, Sappers and Miners, from 9th to 18th May, to proceed to the Presidency on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain J. Croome, 96th Foot, from 9th to 18th May, to proceed to the Presidency on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, from 14th May to 12th June, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. Pratt, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 15th May to 30th October, to Simla on private affairs.

Surgeon J. Bendley, 1st Battalion 7th Foot; Assistant Surgeon W. P. Smith, 35th Foot; Ensign F. A. Remmington, 83th Foot; and Captain J. Croome, 96th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee according to the higher standard :—

Lieutenant F. Humfrey, Adjutant, Kurrachee Depot.

SHIPPING.

MAY. ARRIVALS.

20 Lord Elphinstone (s) ..... Scetton ..... Cochin, May 12.
John Bright ..... Marquand ..... London, Jan. 10.

MAY. DEPARTURES.

20 Madras (s) ..... Lyner ..... Aden and Suez.
Robert Scott ..... Pennington ..... Liverpool.
Queen of the North ..... Weaver ..... Liverpool.

The S. S. *Bombay Castle*, J. E. Gammon, bound to Singapore and Hongkong, cleared her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Rodrick*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Maha Lucksmi*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Rose*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Ann Prudhom*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Venus*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Oriental*, for Liverpool.
P. & O. Co's S. S. *Northam*, for [illegible]
P. & O. Co's S. [illegible]
[illegible] *Castle*, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!

HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!

TO BE CONTINUED.

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The [illegible] Singapore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Coatributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "SALSETTE," (3,491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Passiet, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 5 P. M. on 22nd instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on THURSDAY, 23rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on FRIDAY morning.

PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply by letter, "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES MACALISTER is authorized to SIGN OUR FIRM per procuration from this date. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to receive monies and sign bills on his account during his absence in England from this date.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867. ALEX. ALLAN.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, a new and choice selection of these beautiful works of Art just received per Steamer. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. FOR SALE, AT HALF THE COST PRICE, a quantity of DRAWING PAPER, more or less damaged, but well adapted for working Drawings, &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

SALOON RIFLES of the best construction just received—Rs. 75.

Ammunition for the above always on hand, per 100 Rounds—Rs. 3-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of the Queen's Birth-day, and also on SATURDAY, the 25th Inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, Church Lane, No. 3, on THURSDAY the 30th Instant at 3 P.M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 18th May 1867.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED) AND THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.—In compliance with the requisition from the Shareholders [illegible] given that an Extraordinary General [illegible] olders of the above concerns will be h[illegible]ces, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of [illegible] P. M., for considering how the busi[illegible]rns is now carried on, and to be carried in [illegible]

MAN[illegible]
Acting Ma[illegible]Bank.

Broach, 18th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT O[illegible]CATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINA[illegible]Ov[illegible]CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).

TO Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD has by an Order dated the fourteenth day of May, 1867, appointed Mr. Paul Edward Bendir to be Official Liquidator of the above named Association.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1867.

G. H. FARRAN, for Prothonotary.

ENAMELS after the GREAT MASTERS; just received a few exquisitely executed enamels each fitted in a beautiful gilt metal frame to form an ornament for the Table; the following are the subjects :—

THE CONCEPTION	Murillo.
MATER DOLOROSO	Do.
MADONNA & CHILD	Raphael.
ECCE HOMO	Guido Reni.
THE MADONNA	Carlo Dolce.

These enamels are the most beautiful works of the kind ever brought to India, and are well worthy of inspection. Price nett cash Rs. 20 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside, immediately, for their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain N. T. Marquand will not be responsible for the Contents or Condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Ship *John Bright*.

Marine Lane, 20th May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 15th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS :

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Pursuant to an order made by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, one of the Judges of the said Court, the Creditors of the abovenamed Association are required on or before the 20th day of June, 1867, to send in their names and addresses and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) and the particulars of their Debts and Claims to PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, of Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the above Association, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice; and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies for Official Liquidator.

BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance with advertisements as required by the Articles of Association of the Bank, the following resolutions were passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 29th day of March last, and at the adjournment of such meeting held on the 13th day of April last.

1. That the report and accounts now submitted be received and adopted.

2. That the Bank of Guzerat (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

3. That the registered office of the Company be removed to Bombay.

GEORGE P. ROBINSON,
Bombay, 20th May, 1867. Chairman.

BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance with advertisements as required by the Articles of Association of the Bank the following resolutions were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of May instant.

1. That the Resolution passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 30th day of March last "That the Bank of Guzerat (Limited) be wound up voluntarily" be and hereby is confirmed.

2. That Mr. George Palmer Robinson, Mr. Hamilton Grant Dutton, and Mr. Lalsunker Bhoraboy be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Bank of Guzerat (Limited.)

3. That the Liquidators shall have the power given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 to compromise all debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company or any debtor or person apprehending liability to the Bank and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Bank or the winding up of the Bank generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power to the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts or liabilities.

GEORGE P. ROBINSON,
Bombay, 20th May, 1867. Chairman.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED PER "SALSETTE" AND "MADRAS."

Kneisland's Annual of Scientific Enquiry 1867	Rs.	6 8
Pearse's Notes on Health		1 8
Winslow (Forbes) on the Influence of Light on Health		4 8
Machride's Anatomical Outlines of the Horse		5 12
Tennyson's Elaine, illustrated by Gustave Dore		10 0
Dore's Two Hundred Sketches		5 12
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer		4 0
Hood's (Tnos.) Comic and Serious Poems 2 vols		7 8
Rouse's Practical Man		6 12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads		6 12
——Atalanta in Calydon		4 8
——Chastelard		5 4
Palmer's Book of Praise		3 4
Murray's Hand Book to India—Bombay and Madras		18 0
Ferguson's Modern Styles of Architecture		24 0
——History of Architecture Vol. 2		32 0
Baldwin on Short Whist		2 0
Moxon's Miniature Poets. *Selections from Tennyson.*		3 12
Do. Tupper		3 12
Do. Praed		3 12
Do. Robt. Browning		3 12
Do. Wordsworth		3 12
Do. Byron		3 12
Aitkin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols		25 8
Muskrty Instruction, *New edition* 1867		0 12
Novello's Part Song Book		1 0
Dixon's New America. 2 vols		22 8
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies		12 0
Hardwicke's Photographic Chemistry, new edition		4 8
Harom Life in Egypt, cheap edition		4 8
Medical Regulations for the Army		1 4
Noad's Student's TextBook—Electricity		8 0
Scott's Poems, Globe edition, morocco		3 8
Chambers's Book-keeping by Inglis		1 4
De la Motte's Ornamental Alphabets		3 0
——Modern Alphabets		3 0
Weal's Series, Pneumatics		1 4
Hardwicke's Peerage		0 12
——House of Commons		0 12
——Baronetage		0 12
Lankester's Half Hours with the Microscope		3 0
Owen Meredith's Lucile		2 8
Rimmington's Pianoforte Tutor		3 0
Lyell's Elements of Geology		13 8
——Principles		13 8
Last days of Rammohun Roy by Miss Carpenter		5 12
Bengal Army List, April		6 0
Year Book of Facts 1867		3 0
Tropical Resident at Home		3 0
Piazzi Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid		42 0
Trench's (Dean) Studies of the Gospels		8 0
Maudsley's Physiology and Pathology of the Mind		12 0
Stevens on Stowage, enlarged edition		15 0
Hardwicke's Crown Peerage 1867		3 12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, 24th May, at 7 A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th instant.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detensions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully paid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Aspinwall			
Mangalore	1 Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar			
Beypore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah to 1 Tolah	1 Tolah to 2 Annas.
Postage .... 4 Pie	2 Annas.	

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ..... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ..... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	40 Tolahs. Rs. As.	80 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding 20	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1201	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 7

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition....Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR—May, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 26th 10h. 18m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues	21	Sun enters Gemini at 0-40 P. M.	5 25	6 28	0 20	0 37	
Wed.	22	Duration of night 10-57 m.	5 25	6 29	0 56	1 18	
Thurs.	23	Mercury rises at 4-35 A. M.	5 24	6 28	1 29	1 48	
Fri.	24	Birth day of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	1	2	
Sat.	25	Venus rises at 3-54 A. M.	5 24	6 29	2 47	3 0	
Sun.	26	Rogation Sunday.	5 24	6 30	3 58	4 0	
Mon.	27	Jupiter 2 o 17' S. of Moon 1-54 A. M.	5 24	6 31	4 33	5 3	

Tides in Bombay Harbour, 1867. Time of High Water, 11h. 1.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 11	LAHORE	May 16
AGRA	May 16	LONDON	Apr. 26
ALLAHABAD	May 13	MADRAS	May 15
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MALTA	May 4
ALEXANDRIA	May 4	MERROT	May 14
BANGALORE	May 8	OOTACAMUND	Apr 11
CALCUTTA	May 14	OUDH	May 15
CAPE	Feb 13	PENANG	May 10
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PUNJAUB	May 10
FRANCE	Apr. 27	SUEZ	May 5
HONGKONG	Apr. 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23
KURRACHEE	May 15		

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

CONSIDERING the now well recognised importance of the subject of Sanitation, we are induced again to refer to the Health Officer's Report for the past year. Sanitary progress is now engaging the attention of all enlightened communities. It is beginning to dawn upon the minds of most men that there is really something in the proverb "that prevention is better than cure." The importance of the subject with reference to Bombay is very great. We therefore hope, that it will engage the attention of every right thinking man. Dr. Leith was the first man who thoroughly devoted himself to the sanitary state of Bombay. His valuable hints and suggestions are now with the general laws of sanitation being worked out by Messrs. Crawford and Hewlett. These two gentlemen have worked hard for Bombay in the cause of sanitary reform. We do not propose in this article to have anything to do with Mr. Crawford's part of the Municipal report, except so far as it refers to sanitary measures. Whatever Mr. Crawford's energy may have carried him to in matters of finance does not affect us at the present time. Our great aim now is to carry our readers with us while we draw attention to what the Municipality have done, are doing towards the preservation of the public health. Our wish is to enlist the cordial co-operation of the public with the Health Department. We wish to see the germs of disease, which have hitherto been so rife in Bombay continue to succumb before the energies of our sanitary officers. The mortality of the Island has been so largely reduced since the machinery of the Health Department has been put in motion, that we cannot but believe that this has been due in a great measure to the application of those laws which experience has shown to be for the preservation of the public health. We hope, therefore, by an analysis of Surgeon Hewlett's report, to profit by the experience of the past year, and so to guide our actions for the future that we may still gain further experience of the laws of sanitation.

The appointment of a Health Officer for Bombay having been only recently made, Mr. Hewlett's report is a novelty in itself. Taking the report as a whole it is elegantly got up, contains much valuable information, which has been collected with great labour, and intelligent enquiry. The illustrations are well done, they were perhaps not much needed in such a report, yet as there are so many persons in Bombay who are totally ignorant of what is going on around them, these illustrations convey information which would not otherwise be obtained. The report is lucid, explanatory and satisfactory. It commences with a description of the Island, and the way in which the scheme for cleansing and scavangering was organised and carried out. The systematic manner in which this has been done, reflects great credit upon the whole Municipal department. The division of the Island into districts, each district being under the superintendance of a qualified European, was the only way that a thorough cleansing of the city could be carried out. The house to house visitation of the Health Officer wherever it was reported that zymotic diseases existed; the thorough cleansing and white-washing of these places, and the removal of all sources of contagion has shown its own good results by the diminution in the death-rate by zymotic disease. 1,600 or 1,700 hundred tons of decaying vegetable matter removed miles from Bombay every month, must tend to diminish the mortality from fever. Until the present system was organised, this refuse was deposited to fill up and level various parts in the vicinity of Byculla. We have frequently seen houses being built with a foundation formed principally of this material, and it may be years before all danger of disease arising is removed from the vicinity of these collections.

The Health Officer speaks painfully of the drainage of the native town; to quote his own words, "There is hardly a scientifically constructed drain in Bombay, certainly not in the native town." "The covered street drains appear to have been built after one model, viz., flat sides with of an average depth of about a foot and a half, having a width of one foot. The top is covered over with roughly hewn stone slabs, and an attemp

that the picture, if not "composed" out of two others (a reprehensible practice unfortunately too common), was at least made public without the knowledge or consent of M. Dumas, who threatens the photographer with a civil action for what he has done. The case is expected to come off this week. It is asserted that similar photographs are to be seen of M. Bismarck and Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, but it is stated that in this case it was by consent of the parties, and was due to an accidental rencontre of the charming sin. or with the great Minister in the studio of the photographer.

MR. FLEST, Registrar of the late Royal Commission on education in England, contends that the cry of great educational destitution which has been raised by the advocates of school rates and other persons is "a false and misleading cry." Firstly, he says, notice the astonishing progress of education in England, and then compare its position with that of certain continental countries. "In 1818 a committee of the House of Commons, of which Lord Brougham (then Mr. Brougham) was chairman, was appointed to inquire into the education of the people, and returns were obtained of existing schools at that date, distinguishing those which had been established since 1803. In 1833 similar returns were obtained by a committee of the House of Commons presided over by the Earl of Kerry. Since then—namely, in 1851, a complete educational census was taken under the superintendence of the Registrar-General, and ably conducted by Mr. Horace Mann. In 1858—seven years afterwards—there was the exhaustive satistical inquiry of the Royal Commission on Education. Now let us notice the results of these inquiries. In 1803 the number of day scholars was 524,241, or 1 in 17½ of the whole population at that date. In 1818 the scholars were 674,883, or 1 in 17½ of the population; in 1833 they were 1,276,947, or 1 in 11½; in 1851 they were 2,144,378, or 1 in 8·36; in 1858 they were 2,535,462, or 1 in 7.7. This rapid progress ought surely to satisfy the most voracious appetite for day scholars. Now, let us compare England and Wales with two or three other countries. We have seen that our proportion of scholars to population is 1 to 7·7; in France it is 1 to 9·0; in Holland it is 1 to 8·11; in Prussia it is 1 to 6·27. We are, therefore, educationally in advance of France and Holland, and but a very little way behind Prussia, if at all, at the present moment; and yet we have not had in this country a compulsory system nor the intervention of the police to hunt out absentees. These figures are truly eloquent; they speak volumes in praise of the English people. Again, let us look at the subject in another light. In 1858 there ought to have been on the school-books 2,655,767 day scholars in order that the average school life of each scholar might be six years. The number actually found on the books was 2,535,462 thus in the whole of England and Wales there were only 120,305 not at school who ought to have been there. I believe no one will presume to say that six years is not a fair average school life in a commercial and manufacturing country like this in which juvenile labour is in great demand, and in which labour of all kinds requires a long apprenticeship to itself if the young are to be worth anything at all in the labour market.

"There are two grave errors into which persons who get figures relating to education before their eyes are apt to fall; and the so-called statistical inquiries in London, Manchester, and Birmingham—purely local inquiries—have not assisted to get rid of those errors. Suppose there are 100,000 children in a town between the ages of 3 and 15. The conclusion is then jumped at that these must all be at school. The school life is left out of sight, and no attempt is made to settle that first of all. But it is virtually essential to the argument. If six years are taken as a fair average of school life it would suffice to find 50,000 out of the 100,000 at school, and in that case the whole 100,000 would be educated in 12 years. You could not expect to have 100,000 on the school-books unless the average school-life was 12 years—an absurd expectation, and one not to be entertained. Again, the over zealous, or intensely forcible "educationists," lose sight of the temporary absentees. They find a large number of children in the streets playing or at their homes idling, and they at once assume that these are uneducated, and are permanently absent. They forget that the average daily attendance through out England and Wales is only 76 per cent., and therefore that there are always 24 out of every 100 scholars who are absent. But they are only temporarily absent. The 24 who are in the streets to-day may be all, or for the most part at school to-morrow, to be replaced in the streets by a different 24. But temporary absenteeism is too often confounded with permanent absence from school."

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

THE aspect of Europe is still nearly as warlike as it well can be without our being spectators of actual war. The French and Prussian, or rather German Governments, are engaged in making strenuous exertions to prepare themselves for the possibilities, it may now be said probabilities of coming strife; and as usual on these occasions, the journals, used as organs by both, are instructed to deny the truth. But the men of the Bourse are too wise to be taken in, and the enormous depreciation of the prices of stocks and shares confirms the general instinct, and the reports privately obtained. France is getting her breech-loaders from all quarters, including Birmingham; and the men of the reserve have been called out for drill,—of course, like the Italian levies last year, only in accordance with custom! The French Emperor is manœuvring for *time*. He wants time to fill up his ranks, to arm his troops, to teach them how to use the Chassepot—a very simple matter, by the way. A good many regiments have already got these formidable weapons, and no pains are spared to make the soldiers believe that the Chassepot is very far superior to the Prussian needle-gun, as, indeed, it may well be and probably is. In another month France will have about 6,50,000 men under arms. The purchase of horses, which was begun six weeks ago, still goes on very rapidly and unceasingly. Marshal Niel has the credit of being a great organizer, and it was for that reason that he was made to supersede Randon. If one could look now into France from a high point of view embracing the whole country, and were gifted with Asmodean power of vision, one would see that the troops are so posted as to be able to move at once by rail to the Rhenish frontier. On the other side the great German Government is manœuvring for the weather gage, securing the command of the greatest number of troops possible from all German governments, devising how Russia may be neutralized, or made available, how Austria may be cajoled or kept quiet, and how the blame of the whole business may be made to fall upon France. There is no doubt at all in the best informed quarters that Italy has been either forced into a neutral position, or that some bargain has been made between Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, through the agency of Prince Napoleon and Ratazzi. The latter always has been a French agent, and can easily be got to do what Ricasoli would never consent to have a hand in. The worst-placed powers are Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, and should peace be patched up, it may be done at the expense of the two latter. This is not a pleasant prospect for any of us, but it was always foreseen that Germany must one day fight France for unity, and that Bismarck was, after all, not far wrong when he said that German unity could only be accomplished by "blood and iron." He wrote that in 1859. Our position in relation to these serious affairs is not easily defined. *We*, at all events, are not prepared for war. Compared with the military monarchies, we have no army at all. Belgium is our point of contact with the imbroglio. If Germany and France fight about Luxemburg, and that is as good a pretext as any other, we shall not interfere. But if Belgium is touched, it is admitted that we must strike into the fray. We should have to rely upon our fleet, certainly the best in Europe, or anywhere else; but on the other hand our coasts are to a great extent defenceless, and we are not particularly well off for guns. The want of guns is the weak point of our Navy. Still it is not certain that any other power has better artillery. A great deal is said, by the way, about a new light breech-loading field piece, invented by the French Emperor, and designed expressly to enable his troops to contend on more equal terms with an infantry armed with breech-loaders. If this is so, the gun is intended to be a fresh surprise. You know that in 1859 the Emperor kept his rifled field pieces a secret, that he sent them to Italy in packing-cases as army stores, and mounted them there. He is such an accomplished artillerist that it is quite possible he may be about to play a similar game over again. A few more weeks, however, must elapse, before we know whether these mighty personages are going to involve two flourishing nations in war.

No progress has yet been made with the reorganization of our army. The report on the subject has been overhauled afresh, and questions have been put to experienced officers. The fact is that our government has been so busily engaged in fighting for its existence, and in devising plans for passing the smallest possible reform bill, and destroying the liberal party, that the army and the army estimates, indeed estimates of all kinds, have been much neglected. I do not see how General Peel's plans can be thoroughly discussed, much less carried out, as there is plainly before us a very exciting campaign on Reform in and out of Parliament. Of course this preoccupation of the government leaves the Duke of Cambridge pretty nearly master of the military situation in all matters not requiring Parliamentary sanction, as Sir John Pakington is notoriously ignorant of the duties of his office. We shall not get from this Ministry, or this Parliament, any great or effective scheme of army reform.

The quarrel with Spain seems likely to blow over. The Madrid Government has yielded on the question of the *Queen Victoria*, and as our Foreign Office has a prejudice against the *Tornado*—very unfounded, as I think—Lord Stanley will not press that case much unless compelled; and so your Viceroy will not have the glory of adding the Manilla islands to our Eastern Empire.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 4TH MAY.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Wightman, Manager of the Transit Railway administration. Mr. Wightman who was formerly an employé of the Blackwall Railway Company, came to Alexandria about two years ago under the auspices of the P. and O. Company, but on his arrival he did not secure a contract, and seems to have been content with a monthly salary. The line placed under his charge extends over 600 miles, and it is said that previous to Mr. Wightman taking charge the greatest confusion existed, and that the almost daily occurrence of accidents was frequently attended by loss of life; and that not long afterwards this deplorable state of matters gave way to a regularly organized system, which not only reduced the number of accidents to a mere trifle, but the public were in every way pleased, and above all the Revenue of the Government was greatly increased. Most people take exception to all this. For my own part, I think that generally, whenever there is a change of officials there is some slight improvement, on the "new broom" principle, but once fairly in office matters relapse into the old state—accidents become as numerous, thefts as audacious, as great delay in the transmission of goods, and the employés as corrupt and as impudent as ever. But, in Mr. Wightman's case, it was impossible for him to effect the reforms stated, for those under him (at any rate few) could not speak English, and he knew no other language.

Kurschid Pasha, the Chief of the Railway, was not long in discovering this, and on the plea of economy he recommended the Government to dispense with Mr. Wightman's services, offering him three months' pay as compensation for loss of services. How His Excellency could have done anything else in the face of an embarassed exchequer I cannot discern. Mr. Wightman had a house for which he paid no rent, a carriage and pair for which he paid no hire, and a number of servants provided for him to whom he paid no wages, and a salary of £1,200 a year, for all of which the Pasha thought he did not give an adequate return, and accordingly had him dismissed. Mr. Wightman has appealed to the Consul-General, but as he has no contract, Colonel Staunton, I am sure, will not interfere, and just as sure am I that Mr. Wightman's appeal to the Home Foreign Office will be equally unsuccessful.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Inspector-General of Railways, has succeeded Mr. Wightman, and Betts Bey now 18 months "shelved" has been appointed to the post Mr. Phillips has vacated. The latter is a *protegé* of Sir Henry Bulwer, whose influence secured him the berth and whose influence only keeps him there. The Government have very few Englishmen now on the Railway. This movement affects Mr. Phillips in two ways: He gets £400 a year less; and knows nothing about the duties. Against this treatment, Mr. Phillips has also protested, and in doing so, frankly told the Government that he knew nothing of the new duties. I should not be surprised to learn that the answer to be received will be—"We never thought you did, and that our reason for reducing the pay." Yes! but they forget that Mr. Phillips *has a contract* for five years!! And, he has the necessary power, not always legal power here, to enforce payment—and I very much mistake him if he does not take advantage of it. Mr. Phillips knows too much for the comfort of some of the officials.

The engine drivers have not yet returned to their work. Through the intervention of H. M.'s Consul General, a commission has been appointed to enquire into their grievances. The facts set forth by the men are most damaging to the railway administration. One man in his statement to the Consul General I saw, avers that he was 55 hours on work without rest! The result of the enquiry, I fear, will not be satisfactory. The mails are irregular; the Arab drivers are often found fast asleep on duty, and when anything goes wrong they not only know not how to mend it but they are ignorant of the cause.

The Viceroy has had another decoration—namely "Le Grand Cordon de l' Ordre de Notre Dame de la Conception"—from the King of Portugal. A few days ago, M. C. Chevalier Pinto de Soveral, His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived here accompanied by a brilliant *suite* to invest the Viceroy. The *tumasha* came off at the Palace of Ras-il tin Alexandria on the 1st instant. H. E. the Ambassador was till the ceremony was over at the Hotel D' Europe under Mr. Joseph Pastelides' care. A detachment of Egyptian Lancers and Cavalry escorted His Excellency from the Hotel to the Palace, where, in the presence of the Ministers of Government, the Consuls and select assemblage of the favourites of H. H. Court the usual ceremony on similar occasions were gone through. Since then the Ambassador has been the guest of H. E. Cherif Pasha, who has apartments in the palace—the suite of the former continuing to occupy apartments in the Hotel D'Europe.

In September last I mentioned to you that Mr. Kirton, the Marine Storekeeper at Suez to the P. & O. Company, had brought an action against Mr. James Smith (Kirton wife's uncle) for defamation of character, and had recovered £500 damages with costs, and this in the face of the evidence—for in only one trifling assertion that Smith made was he in error, Kirton being now as then in the employ of the Company and indeed proving to damage whatever. I have just heard that the P. & O. Company have profited by Smith's disclosures, and have recognised his services by paying his costs, which amounted to upwards of £600. Several important changes have been made in the conduct of the business at Suez, and although there have as yet been only a few removals, the compulsory shutting up Kirton's Flour Mill and the Soda-Water Manufactory of another, the Bakery of another, and half a dozen more shops that the employé's were carrying on, matters are not all yet put straight there. There are now two inspectors of the P. & O. Company at Suez, who are instructed specially to report, and if report speaks true there is to be a clean sweep at Suez with the exception of the Agent Mr. West, who has not as far as I know mixed himself up in these disgraceful proceedings. I sent you a printed circular with reference to my letter on Kirton's affairs, which I receive not long since from London, and which you may publish if you think it worth the space it will take up.

Letters from Suez state that five steam vessels have left that port with passengers on their way to Mecca. There were altogether 3,241 pilgrims. The lowest number that one vessel carried was 525, and the highest 778.

His Highness the Viceroy has given H. E. Latif Pasha, the Minister of Marine, orders to build two men-of-war of 700 tons, the engines to be constructed by the Napiers of Glasgow.

Intelligence has been received of the death in Paris of Monsieur Popolani, the Portuguese Consul General of Egypt. Dr. Siniboldi, the Homeopathic physician, also died a few days ago here.

During the celebration of the festivities associated with the celebration of Greek Easter holidays, there have been several accidents by the careless setting off of fire works and the imprudent use of fire-arms. Several fatal accidents and many which are likely to terminate fatally have been reported.

There have also been a number of suicides during the week by young men (chiefly connected with respectable families)—the majority of them arising, it is said, through unfortunate gambling transactions.

The Viceroy is still in Alexandria. H. H. has evidently not yet made up his mind to go to Paris. His chief ministers drive now about Alexandria with a mounted escort! Cherif Pasha was driving in the Grand Square yesterday afternoon, with a couple of troopers riding after him. The weather is seasonable. The people all remarkably healthy.

I conclude by informing you that the "Letters from the East" 2nd and 3rd I enclose, although dated from Constantinople are believed to be from the pen of Sir Henry Bulwer, H. M.'s late Ambassador at Constantinople.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

At the close of the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bombay Mail of April 29th reached Suez on the 13th inst.

The "Delhi" with the Bombay Mails of May 3rd, left Suez for Bombay on the 13th inst.

The ships "Victoria Cross" and "City of Agra" have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 14TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is firm but there is little doing.

7lb. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8¼ " 11s. 6d.
40s Twist 1s. 4½.

The ship "Vernon" has arrived from Bombay.

THE REFORM BILL.

LONDON, 19TH MAY (?)

Earl Grosvenor has withdrawn his motion for a five pound lodger franchise.

M. Ayrton has moved, as a substitution, a twelve months for a two years residence. The amendment was carried by 278 to 197.

The journals in London believe that the Government will adopt the amendment.

(The date of the above must be wrong as the 19th was Sunday.)

BOMBAY.

THE following additional passenger proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Madras* yesterday:—Mr. T. D. Jackson.

WE hear that it is contemplated by Government to revise the list of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

WE understand that a contract for repairing the G. I. P. Railway lines from Bhosawul to Budnaira has been given to Messrs. Wells and Glover, contractors.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government yesterday that the direct line was right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

THE S. S. *Bombay Castle*, Captain J. E. Gammon, which leaves this morning for Singapore and Hongkong, carries the following passengers:—Mr. Sheriff Currim and 80 deck.

MR. SCORGIE, the late Acting Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, has been appointed acting Director of Public Instruction at Berar, during the absence of Dr. R. S. Sinclair to Europe.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. sold by public auction yesterday, by order of the trustees of Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co., a range of shops in the Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Mr. Eduljee Nanabhoy Bomeshah purchased the property for Rs. 18,550.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India, held yesterday, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in the chair, the various resolutions passed at the meeting of the 1st inst., to the effect that the Bank should be wound up voluntarily, and appointing liquidators, were unanimously confirmed.

THE B. G. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain W. G. Stretton, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast, with the following passengers:—

Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Bell, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Captain Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Walter.

TREACHER AND Co. having determined upon the construction of new premises to carry on their very extensive business in the Fort, selected a short time ago a site opposite their present shop on the Esplanade. The works have been promptly commenced, and it is expected that the foundations will be put in before the rains commence.

SEVERAL contributories—about twelve in number—to the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, have been arrested within the last day or two for default of payment of calls due by them; but they were released in the course of yesterday upon payment of the amounts claimed—the official liquidator (Mr. P. E. Bendir) accepting in some cases a part payment in compromise.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Colaba Band Stand this evening:—

Quick March "Parma" .....L. Werner.
Grand Coronation March.....Meyerbeer.
Quadrille "La Normandie" .....D'Albert.
Selection "Midsummer Night's Dream" .....Mendelssohn.
Waltz "King's Own".....Koessell.
Galop "Great Excitement".....Lavoche.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Commercial Association (Limited) in liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Wallace & Co., to consider the accounts of the liquidators, showing their acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up had been conducted since the resolution to wind up the company was confirmed. Mr. James Bogie occupied the chair. The Chairman stated that since they took charge of the liquidation certain assets had been realized from the proceeds of which a distribution of rupees ten per share had already been made, and the remaining assets would probably give a further dividend of ten annas per share, which the liquidators expected to give in a short time. This closed the proceedings.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Suez per S. S. "Koina," to-day:—

Mr. Allan.
" Isaacs.
" Brandmiller.
" Brookoskie.
" G. Collins.
Mrs. Dalrymple.
" Godfrey.
" Giles.
" Green.
Colonel Hinde.
Mrs. Hunter.
Mr. and Mrs. Lane and 7 children, and Miss Lane.
Mr. Macgropolo.
Mr. McNee.
Miss McNiven.
Mr. and Mrs. McCombie and 2 children.
Mr. Messerrey.
" Mitchell.
" and Mrs. Morris.
" McPherson.
" and Mrs. Passingham.
" Penn.
" Ryken.
" Rushmaldy.
" Shub.
Rev. J. Wilson.
Mrs. and Miss Woodhall.

For Suez.—10 Natives.
For Aden.—5 Natives.

THE British ship *John Bright*, Captain Marquard, arrived in harbour on Sunday night last from the port of London. This fine vessel was reported as being in shallow water. Mr. Corke, the first Assistant Master Attendant, with his usual promptitude left the bunder at 7 A. M., and found this vessel, with Kennery Island bearing S. by W. in six fathoms water, inside of the Thull shoal. Mr. Corke succeeded in piloting the vessel into harbour during the course of the day free from damage. The Captain states that he took the new Light-house on Kennery Island for the Light-house at Colaba, and ran into that part of the harbour. Several vessels have been decoyed by the new Light-house. We are glad to learn that Mr. Corke has applied to the Harbour Board for permission to place the pilot schooner *Constance* in close vicinity to the Kennery Island, as soon as possible, with a view to warn vessels when approaching too near the danger.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 12th May 1867.

OPEN 852½ MILES.

Coaching ....Rs.	67,064	8	2
Merchandize... ... ... "	2,69,914	4	0
Electric Telegraph ... ... "	1,057	4	0
Earth Trains ... ... "	6,259	6	0
Total Rs...	3,44,295	6	2

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNMENT.—

WE received copies of the following important correspondence yesterday:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.
Bombay, 16th April, 1867.
No. 576 of 1867.

To F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour by desire of the Directors of the Bank to state, that at a meeting of shareholders held to-day for the purpose of electing a Director the correspondence with the Bank of Bengal regarding the proposed terms for the amalgamation of the two Banks was duly submitted to the meeting with the view of eliciting the expression of their views on the subject.

2. The terms proposed appear not to meet with the cordial support of a large section of the commercial public, and an opinion seemed to be entertained that the present shareholders should be invited to make an effort to subscribe a sufficient amount of new capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees, to reconstruct the present Bank, rather than accept the terms now offered for the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal.

3. Before taking such a measure into consideration, the Directors are anxious to obtain some assurance, that in the event of their being able to raise fifty lakhs, which they consider sufficient amount of capital to commence with, towards the formation of a new Bank, the business of Government would be continued after the expiration of the agreement in March next.

4. Should Government be of opinion that the amount of paid-up capital in the new Bank should exceed fifty lakhs, the Directors would be glad to have some idea of the amount which, in the opinion of Government, would justify a renewal of the agreement.

5. On the realization of the assets of the present Bank, a further sum of fifty lakhs would be called up, giving a total capital of one crore of rupees for the new Bank.

6. The Directors believe, from the opinion expressed to-day, that in the event of an assurance of this kind being given by Government, the shareholders in Bombay would use every effort to raise the requisite amount of capital rather than amalgamate with the Bank of Bengal.

7 As the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal is now on his way to Bombay, to consult with the Directors of the Bank, it is of the utmost importance that an early reply should be given, and I am therefore directed most respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to give the subject immediate attention and favour me with their views at their earliest convenience. —I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"Immediate—No. 584 of 1867.
Financial Department,
Bombay Castle, 18th May, 1867.

To J. STUART, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 576 of the 16th ultimo, and in reply to request that you will communicate the following reply to the Joint Committee of Directors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

(2.) There is every disposition on the part of the Government of India and this Government to give the Directors and shareholders an opportunity of resuscitating the Bombay Bank, provided the necessary amount of capital can be subscribed and made available; but it is considered necessary can be done by the Directors, the old arrangements regarding the cash-balances will be maintained, provided the Secretary of State concurs.

(3.) But I am desired to state that the Government of India do not consider that fifty lakhs of rupees will suffice, and are of opinion that the present assets of the Bank, so far as they are at present informed, are of so uncertain a character and may take so long a time to realize, that no dependence can be placed on them to render good any considerable portion of the capital of the new Bank.—"

(4.) The Government of India are therefore of opinion that, as an adequate basis for the reconstruction of the Bank, it would be requisite that there should be subscribed and paid up a Capital of one million—fifty lakhs to be paid up on the 1st of August and fifty lakhs in March next, when the present agreement expires.

(5.) I am further to observe that it will be necessary to establish an efficient control over the management of the new Bank.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government."

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—Luxmon Rama was charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 3-2-9 from Sidoo Appa. The prisoner undertook, at the Tardeo station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to procure a ticket for the prosecutor for Poona, for which he took the money from the latter. The prisoner, however, failed to [illegible] again until he was apprehended in a railway carriage with a ticket to the nearest station on the line. He was duly convicted, the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

THEFT.—Wully Mahomed [illegible] charged with stealing a quantity of [illegible] belonging to Moro [illegible] and, being convicted, was sentenced to be imprisoned for hard labour for four months.

GOPALL RAMA was convicted of stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Wittoo Rama, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for one month.

GAMBLING.—Toolsia Iswur was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and he and six others with being found in it gaming with dice, cards, counters, and money. All the defendants were found guilty and fined ten rupees each; or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a month each. Rs. 18-8-10, found on the ground, were ordered to be placed in the poor-box.

MAZAGON POLICE.—20TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Mahadoo Poorajee, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing two padlocks, of the value of Rs. 1-4, the property of the Company.

It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Court, that on Sunday last the station master at Byculla was informed that one of the locks had been stolen by the prisoner. On being questioned about the lock the porter denied having stolen it. Mr. Cooper thereupon told him that he was answerable for the stolen property. The lock, it appeared, was secreted by the prisoner in a corner near the door of the passengers' entrance, and he subsequently given over to the police havildar, Shaik Ameer.

His Worship adjudged the accused guilty and sentenced him to receive ten stripes with a rattan at the Byculla Railway Station.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—20TH MAY.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Eduljee Muncherjee.

In this case the liabilities amounted to Rs. 25,215, and the assets (good) Rs. 2,600 (bad) Rs. 5,200. The insolvent had borrowed money from the National Financial Company to buy share, and on account of this circumstance the discharge was adjourned for three months.

In re Henry Thomas Binks.

Mr. Marriott appeared for Mr. Binks, and requested that the petition might be withdrawn. The proper notices appearing to have been given, the withdrawal was permitted.

In re Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 28,19,246-9-5; good assets, Rs. 2,83,388-15-3; bad assets, Rs. 36,000; doubtful assets, 1,90,338-12-9.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent, and stated that his client had already been incarcerated for some months. The ground of opposition on the part of the creditors was that the insolvent had concealed his property, and not mentioned in his schedule all the property of which he was possessed; however, the creditors were now perfectly satisfied that the property in question did not belong to the insolvent, but to his father.

The Hon. Commissioner thought the insolvent had already more than suffered the ordinary penalty, and he would accordingly order his discharge.

In re Rustomjee Merwanjee Nowrojee.

The applicant's liabilities in this case were Rs. 17,842, and the assets Rs. 4,633. He said he had had no dealings in shares, but attributed his insolvency to losses in contract work. The discharge was granted.

In re Thaver v Mehta.

This was a petition for leave to amend, but the Hon. Commissioner thought it was a petition got up for the purpose of defeating the creditor's just claim, and would not grant leave, but dismissed the petition. The liabilities were Rs. 25,824-14-1, and the assets Rs. 783-4-0.

In re Sorabjee Hormusjee, Pestonjee Dorabjee, and Hormusjee Dorabjee.

The insolvents in this case were brokers, and stood in the relation of father and two sons. She debts amounted to Rs. 3,001-3-10, and the assets were *nil*. A creditor opposed, on the ground that the insolvents must have property, else how could they live, and keep a carriage and horses. In answer to this it was stated that the carriage and horses had been sold, and that the bungalow only cost Rs. 25 a month.

The Hon. Commissioner did not think it had been shown that the insolvents possessed any property, and granted a discharge.

In re Mahommed Dhurrumsey.

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 725,543-11-1; good assets, Rs. 18,864-9-5; bad assets, Rs. 15,135-2-9; and doubtful assets, 12,071-5-0.

Mr. Branson appeared for the applicant, and stated that his client was a merchant, and had been carrying on business in Bombay, Calcutta, and China. He attributed his failures in the Bombay house to losses in respect of goods,—rice, sugar, jute, &c.

The Hon. Commissioner said the debts all appeared to have been incurred in legitimate trading, and to be *bona fide* losses, so that he would order his discharge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Konkanee," in Friday's issue, tells us that the Sarcostemma Viminalis is the Soma latu of the Vedas. I would wish to ask him if he has taken this at second hand, or if he has satisfied himself on the subject, by a rigid enquiry. It is too much the custom to take on trust, statements made by mere compilers, who copy other men's errors as well as their truths. I should not have taken notice of "Konkanee's" letter, if he had not led me to think that he had not seen the plant, by stating that it had no milky juice, and so misleading your correspondent "Deccanee." The plant is to be seen in the hedge around the Collector's Bungalow at Chaknn, and I shall be glad to hear from "Deccanee" whether it has the wonderful qualities attributed to it.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In reply to the inquiries of "A Deccanee," I have much pleasure in informing him that the "Sarcostemma Viminalis" is known to Brahmans as Soma-valli or Soma-lata. In the Deccan it is ordinarily called Rana-sher, sometimes it is also called Vela-nival; from its resemblance to the euphorbium Tirncalli. I have met with it at the Caves of Ajunta, and the road to Ellora and Aurungabad; also in Rajputana.

Another species is also found in the Deccan in stony places, the Sarcostemma Beevi-stigma.

A HINDU.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

P.S.—The plant is seen in Major Gill's photographs of Architecture of Western India, hanging in loops in the stereoscopic picture representing the "Southern Group of the Caves Agonta."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, CANDAHAR, BULKH, GIZREE, BOKHARA, SAMARKUND, &c., &c.

2nd May.—There was a great disturbance at Cabul to-day. The business throughout the city was closed, and all the shops of men of professions and trades shut up. The remaining troops of Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan arrived at Cabul to-day perfectly weary and totally helpless. The Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan held no durbar this day, but was engaged the whole day long, in making military arrangements. The fort of Balla Hissar was strengthened and all the troops who had come from Bamian were ordered to remain in that fort. It was stated by Mahomed Surwur Khan, the commander of these troops, that Surwur Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Osman Khan, the sons of Nail Ghoolam Jan and many other Khans and Sirdars who accompanied him during the late campaigns have been apprehended by Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan. Some persons who have just now arrived from Toorkistan, report that Fyz Mahomed Khan's troops having made a movement from Bamian reached Bajgand which is only two marches distant from Cabul. The Sirdar's troops which were expected from Ghorian have also arrived, and the total number, therefore, of the fighting men now under his command, comes to more than thirty thousand. The cause ascribed to the flight of Surwur Khan son of Azim Khan from Bamian to Cabul was the reported defeats which the Sirdar had witnessed by the troops of Fyz Mahomed. The Ameer was very sorry to hear these accounts and upbraided Surwur Khan for his shameful conduct.

3rd May.—A letter was received by the Ameer this morning from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan from Candahar which stated the following:—"I have received your letter and was very sorry to [illegible] that a request to send you recruits from this quarter should have been made by you. In the face of so much difficulties when the troops of Yakoob Khan the son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan were arriving on the other side of the river Gurnee ready to make invasion on Candahar on finding a favourable opportunity, it is impossible for me to send you any help from this place. Sirdars Mahomed Shareef Khan and Meer Afzul Khan Candaharee are also encamped on the opposite banks of that river with their troops, while we encamp on this side of the River between Candahar and Shere Ally Khan has left Maimanah for Ferah. It was also reported in a letter received by a Cabul Sirdar from Candahar that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan displeased by the shameful conduct of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan who had married his widow mother by force has deserted the side of Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan and marched in the direction of Ferah with six thousand troops to join Shere Ally Khan.

4th May.—The following particulars of the battle which has caused the recent flight of Surwur Khan from the field of Bamian were written to Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan for his information according to the statement of the former:—"After his defeat at Bamian, Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan retreated towards Bajgaun with his troops and had scarcely found time for refreshments at Kohband when he was followed by Fyz Mahomed Khan with his troops and had scarcely found time for refreshments at Kohband when he was followed by Fyz Mahomed Khan with his troops and had scarcely found fell down on him at the latter station with two thousand Uzbeks. Encounters continued for two days with these handful of troops and those of Surwur Khan, and it was thought that the enemy would by all means be forced to flee, but fortunately for Fyz Mahomed Khan his other troops which had remained behind joined him and the battle was ultimately won by him by the help of this enormous force. Six hundred Sowars of the Uzbek tribe and eight hundred Infantry men were killed from Fyz Mahomed Khan's side on this occasion, while the loss on Surwur Khan's side four thousand mounted and foot soldiers. The rest of Surwur Khan's troops deserted him and joined the opposite party while the number who returned to Cabul was very poor. At the time when Surwur Khan left Bajgaun Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan was at Kohband." The Ameer went to Kahi Daman with two thousand Cavalry this morning and gave orders to raise a battery on that mountain. One thousand troops were ordered to remain on the hill and the residents of the place were ordered to look after the wants and necessities of these troops. Having returned from the Kahi he ordered the Kootwall of the city Naib Ismail Khan to tell the citizens to open their shops and not to close their businesses as the fight, (if there be any on the arrival of Fyz Mahomed Khan) he remarked, would by all means take place some *kosses* off the city. News was in the meantime received at Cabul that on the arrival of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan at Ghorebund the people of Satgurh had joined him and presented one hundred sheep and goats as his first offering or feast. Fyz Mahomed Khan has been very much pleased by the conduct of the people of this place and has promised them Jogeers on his final victory.

5th May.—A letter was received by the Ameer from his son Sirdar Mahomed Abdoorrahman Khan from Candahar stating the following:—"Sire, I have received your favours calling me to Cabul with unbounded thanks. Allow me again to repeat what I have so many times written to you before, that I cannot under any circumstance fight with Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan with whom I have sworn on the Koran not to do so. Indeed I cannot, as a man bound in honour break my word, since I had promised with that Sirdar that should my father succeed to occupy the throne of Cabul you will be nominated an independent Ruler of Turkistan, and that never will I oppose you, nor you me, on any occasion whatever. Under these circumstances I am sorry I am unable to comply with your request of coming to Cabul and giving fight to the Turkistanee Sirdar." The Ameer's disappointment on receiving this letter had no bound. He called Sirdar Ishaque Khan son of the late Sirdar Ameenoolmookk Bahadoor into a private apartment and asked him to render a helping hand on his part at this disastrous moment when his own son had given him evasive answers. The Sirdar said that His Majesty owed him alone, twenty-six thousand rupees for his pay, and that were he to pay this sum he would gladly procure fighting men with all the war weapons for him and would pay these from his own pocket. The Ameer expressed his inability to pay this sum at present, and the matter therefore passed away in silence. Orders were then issued for the Kootwall to call at all the residents of the city on the plains outside the city gates by 4 o'clock afternoon when some speech was to be delivered by him in person. The order was complied with and at the appointed hour a large bearded man of about 12 years of age to [illegible] assembled outside the city, and the Ameer having stood in a prominent place addressed the whole multitude in the following words:—"Know, ye all my subjects, I have met with disappointments from my own brother, and my own son who I anticipated would not only despatch troops to afford me assistance from Candahar but will (either of them) come to Cabul in person at the head of those troops. You are all aware, indeed, that Fyz Mahomed Khan has reached the suburbs of Cabul and I must be prepared to face him or else great difficulties will arise afterwards. If you would aid me as faithful subjects at this opportunity, I shall never indeed forget this kindness on your part in my life. At present I have got neither men nor money, but should one thing out of the two be obtained just now, it will serve me a great deal." The people represented by a head of their tribe expressed their inability to serve the Ameer without receiving their wages in advance. Scarcity of grain fell for a long time added to the oppressions of the rulers had made them utterly unable to render any help, they said, in these disastrous times. It was only from the last few days, they remarked, that the seizing of horses, mules and cam

FRENCH AND GERMAN ANTIPATHY.

We extract from the "Daily News" the following compilation showing the state of national feeling between France and Germany during the recent discussions on the Luxemburg question:

(From the Independance Belge.)

Pessimist ideas have decidedly regained the ascendant in Paris, and apprehensions have redoubled. We notice this regrettable direction in which the public mind in France is again turned, but if we had to indicate the causes we should be greatly embarrassed. The fact is that the public has continued to remain in the most absolute ignorance of the incidents that may have marked the overtures relative to Luxemburg, and of the exact state of this outward affair at present. All that has been said on the subject is so manifestly conjectural, that in the midst of circles generally the best informed, we find some persons holding it as certain that no direct communication has passed between the cabinets of Berlin and of the Tuileries since the powers who signed the treaties of 1859 have been invited to examine the question, whilst others affirm not less positively that the affair is being negotiated directly between the two courts interested, and even take occasion to complain of the little desire for conciliation shown by Prussia. Uncertainty, therefore, still characterises the situation. In presence of the fluctuations of opinion which it engenders, of the alarms which it facilitates, and of the ruins which it accumulates—in presence, above all, of the irritation it provokes, some official explanation must of necessity soon be made to throw light on all these obscurities. The belief at Paris is that the French government will assume the initiative in the affair, and make a fresh communication to the Chambers immediately on their reassembling after the vacation.

(From the North German Gazette.)

Various concurrent communications leave no doubt that France is commencing to arm on the occasion of the Luxemburg question. The extent to which these military preparations have as yet been carried cannot be exactly estimated, but it seems that the effective is to be augmented, and at the same time the eastern fortresses are being put in a state of defence. At Metz and Strasburg works of aggrandisement have been in progress for some time, and the arming of these places is being actively pursued. We are assured that the same is taking place at all the fortified places on the Moselle and the Meuse. Orders have been given, it is said, to move the largest part of the Algerian army to France, which army, if carried into execution, would be significant; but at present no positive fact has confirmed this rumour. What is certain is, that the Minister of War has just suppressed all the bands in the cavalry and artillery regiments, which renders about 2,000 horses disposable for combatants. The *Patrie* does not deny the fact of the armaments, but it pretends that their only object is to give greater force to the negotiations for peace. No one thinks of attacking the honour or legitimate interests of France. There is the less reason to fear that such a cause should disturb the good understanding with France, that negotiations on the future fate of Luxemburg have not been even opened.

(From the Berlin Correspondence.)

Prussia, persuaded in reality of the validity of her rights, and penetrated with the feeling of the duty imposed on her by the will of the German people, has adopted and maintained an expectant attitude; she examines calmly the present difficulties, and considers that a solution is to be found beforehand in the maintenance of the *statu quo*; not—as might be said with a vulgar irony—because that state of things is advantageous to her, but because being founded on treaties and consecrated by time, it is in fact so necessary to European order and the general peace, that to place it in question has been sufficient to give rise to the present crisis. In supposing that the mediating powers have inaugurated any other solution, we have a difficulty in conceiving how the proposed arrangement could be reconciled with the national requirements manifested by all Germany, or how the Prussian ministry could consent to it. The government of Berlin is not free, as certain journals appear to believe, however great may be its desire to denationalise, as it were, the question, in order to arrive at a solution by a concession to which public feeling is opposed. Against the national sentiment which is so strong in its unanimity, there exists neither personal influence, nor authority, nor power that can possibly maintain a conflict. And even should Count Bismarck, being placed between two interests, in his opinion irreconcilable, think right to retire before the impossibility of satisfying them both, and thus give a pledge of his political moderation and spirit of conciliation such as his adversaries and detractors would not venture to ask of him, on what immediate successor would devolve the heavy burden of power? That question admits of no doubt—he would be replaced by the chiefs of the national party, by the unitists, whose feelings with regard to France are expressed by the voice of M. Benningsen, and on their accession all chances of a pacific union would disappear.

(From the Siecle.)

We know almost to a certainty that the cabinet of the Tuileries is disposed to accept any honourable compromise, provided the evacuation of Luxemburg by the Prussian garrison be made the first condition. But on this *sine qua non* for peace the semi-official Prussian journals do not even admit a discussion. The Great Powers, the *Berlin Correspondence* declares, have only been consulted with the object of obtaining a manifestation of their views on the interpretation of the treaty of 1839; their opinion has not been asked as to the right of Prussia to keep a garrison in the fortress of Luxemburg, for the excellent reason that Prussia cannot suffer any questioning of a right which, she maintains, she holds by private treaties, and which she therefore considers out of all discussion. The first phase of the diplomatic negotiations—the consultation of the Great Powers—must be drawing to its close. It is then only that the decisive question will be put; and, we repeat, peace or war will no longer depend on us, but on Prussia.

(From the Temps.)

We are convinced beforehand that the mediating Powers will not seek to impose any plan calculated to wound the self-love of France. As long as the negotiations shall remain in the hands of the neutral Powers, there is consequently no difficulty to be apprehended. But what afterwards? When the result of the affair shall again place France and Prussia in presence of each other, if the two governments maintain irreconcilable pretensions, we shall hardly have made a step in advance. In the first place, the English journals persist in saying that the cabinet of the Tuileries has not abandoned the idea of taking possession of the Grand Duchy. Were this true, war, on this point alone, would be inevitable. It is therefore to that assertion that the French semi-official journals ought to apply their contradiction if they are really anxious to reassure the public interest. As long as the minimum of satisfaction claimed by the Imperial government in this business so unreasonably entered upon shall remain unknown, the public mind will be unable to recover its tranquillity. On the other hand, there is a general conviction that the affair has not been engaged in without a fixed determination to obtain from Prussia a satisfaction of some sort. But a great number of Prussian journals, those namely which are friendly to the government, assert very loudly that Prussia cannot consent to evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg, even were she invited to do so by the mediating powers—which is tantamount to refusing the mediation itself. These journals have not been disavowed, and the maximum of the sacrifices which can be accepted at Berlin is just as unknown as the minimum of the pretensions which the negotiators will be inclined to support in Paris.

(From the Paris Presse.)

According as the moment for action approaches the governments and populations of Southern Germany are beginning to reflect on the possible inconveniences of their Gallophobia. The states bordering on France, such as Bavaria and Baden, seem now to understand that by espousing the quarrel of Prussia they are good-naturedly offering their territory as a battle field, and exposing themselves to pay the costs of a war in which they have nothing to gain. Listening to the counsels of their own interests, they suddenly discover that they are not obliged to take part with Prussia, or to abandon their neutrality. The 'Carlsruhe Gazette,' the organ of the Baden government, which had been one of the first to cast fire and flame against France when the dispute was confined to angry words, has changed its tone since the situation has become more serious. It now says:—"As to the position of Baden in the question of Luxemburg, we believe that the statement according to which the Grand Ducal government had not been requested in any way to join in the dispute is exact. The policy of a state of the geographical position and extent of ours cannot be to take part in such an affair. We have no doubt that the people of Baden will share our conviction that everything should be avoided of a nature to arouse a warlike humour in Germany, or to wound the just susceptibility of France. Before all, the maintenance of peace requires that all appeals to bad passions or to feelings of vanity and hatred should be abstained from." Several of the Bavarian journals express themselves in similar terms.

(From the Opinion Nationale.)

It appears to us that if any prudence is still to be found in Berlin, the inhabitants should understand that it is the duty and the interest both of Prussia and Germany to make at a seasonable time concessions which have become indispensable. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that whether by force or good will the attitude of Germany and Prussia is the reverse of such a spirit of conciliation. The language of the Pangermanist journals is most provocative, their dry being, "Give up nothing." That party has manœuvred so well and so vigorously—has given such great extension to its propagandism—has known, so well how to impose itself on the superficial strata of the populations, that all Europe feels menaced. It is no longer a question of constituting a Confederation of the North, extending from the Baltic to the Maine; this latter limit, announced before the war of 1866 as the *ne plus ultra* of the cabinet of Berlin, is now set aside; and King William openly proclaims his intention of annexing to the Confederation all the States of the South, in which for that purpose an increasing agitation is kept up. Count Bismarck himself declared in the Reichstag that he is ready to admit Grand Ducal Hesse into his Federation, and Austria, at length opening her eyes, has comprehended that the day when that idea should enter the domain of accomplished facts, a campaign absolutely similar would be inaugurated against her to unite her German provinces to the Confederation. The cabinet of Vienna has therefore protested, and is said to have sent a note to Count Bismarck in which it opposes a categorical refusal to the annexation of Grand Ducal Hesse to the Prusso-Germanic Confederation, and to any extension of the Hohenzollern domination in Southern Germany. Such is the latest information arriving from various sources, which, if exact, constitutes a state of things south of the Maine as dangerous for Prussia as matters are on the left bank of the Rhine.

(From the Liberte.)

The war which France will have to undergo will be a terrible one; she will have to confront Germany, united in a single state; Germany fanaticised; Germany coveting Alsace and Lorraine; perhaps even Russia will come and join her adversaries, so as once for all to extinguish the focus of democracy in Europe. It will be a war such as the world has not seen for half a century. It will be a liquidation of old Europe. But is France, which repulsed invasion, which vanquished the European coalition, in a condition to brave the danger? We firmly believe she is. Nevertheless, the effort is possible only under one condition, namely, that France should be free, that the war should be a national one, that the army should be but the advanced guard of the nation. Yes. The army of Magenta and Solferino will be victorious on the Rhine, but on condition that the war should not be a duel between the French government and the German people. Yes, victory is certain, but on condition that each of us is prepared, that every citizen knows that he is individually interested, that he can be called on personally to defend the national soil and its menaced independence. Yes, France will be victorious, but on condition of being the France which thinks, speaks, sings the Marseillaise—the France which fights; is proud and free—the France of 92! What, Count Bismark on the eve of war would affect airs of moderation in order to leave to the nation the responsibility of hostilities; he would screen himself behind the country, he would over-excite its patriotism, raise an entire people against France; and, at this moment, to spare French ears the noise of free meetings, the echo of grand discussions, the government would isolate itself from the country! that the army should watch with one eye France impatient to be free, while it fixes the other on the foreigner! that when an entire people could be sent to the frontier only an army would be sent there! and that, instead of the government showing itself to Europe united with the nation, it would exhibit France divided and paralysed. Is that possible? Ah! if it should be so, if France did not shake off her indifference at the supreme hour, if, before the national peril, the government adopted measures of distrust towards the country instead of confiding in its patriotism, we should doubt of the destinies of France. But, once more we say, that is not possible, for there are responsibilities which a government does not assume. Without war, liberty was a necessity in our eyes; with it freedom is a necessity in the eyes of every one; for that alone, in giving a national character to the war, could save France from the grave peril which she would have perhaps prevented.

FENIANISM.

THE commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners commenced on April 24. It did not cause the slightest excitement. Eighteen prisoners were placed in the box, charged with high treason, but only three were arraigned, viz, Burke, M'Cafferty, and Doran. A number of law points, all of which were decided against the prisoners, were raised by their counsel. The entire day was lost in their discussion. Burke's trial, in which all the evidence in the possession of the Crown will be produced, was to commence on April 25. The grand jury found fourteen other bills for high treason. Mr. Isaac Butt and others, who were assigned by the Crown to defend the Fenians, have refused the Government fees as too small, and will act for the prisoners without remuneration. One of the Crown witnesses has absconded, and like Kerwin, is likely to make good his escape. This man's name is Eugene Smith; and the evidence which he offered to give, on condition that he should not be himself prosecuted, was important as affecting a man who made himself most active in Dublin in administering the Fenian oath. But there is no scarcity of the "informer" class of witnesses.

On Monday, the 6th of May, the commission opens in Limerick, where thirty-six Fenians will be arraigned on the charge of high treason. They are all of the bands which attacked the constabulary barracks of Kilteely, Kilmallock, and Ardagh, in that county. Several intend to put forward the favourite Irish plea of an alibi.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, April 26.

THE demand for money is quiet, both at the Bank of England and in the general market, where plenty of money can be obtained at 2½ per cent. on good bills, and there are occasional transactions at 2¼. In some quarters an idea has lately grown up that the Bank are likely to reduce their rate of discount almost immediately to 2½ per cent., and in justification of this view reference is made to the continued falling off in the discount business at that establishment.

The amount of Government bills on India, for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England on May 1, will be 250,000 rs. (£25,000).

With reference to the movements in bullion, the Indian exchanges, and the rupee paper, Messrs. Pixley, Abell and Langley report as follows in their circular of Thursday evening:—

GOLD.—Owing to the alteration in the Continental exchanges there has been a good demand for gold for export, and as the arrivals mentioned below are but small, a sum of 136,000*l.* in bars and coin has been withdrawn from the Bank since our circular of the 17th inst. The overland mail reports the sailing of additional vessels for England with 847,000*l.* gold from Melbourne, making the total now at sea from that port 674,500*l.*, out of which is not due, and unless some of it comes soon to hand farther withdrawals from the Bank may be looked for. The *Hansa* has, brought 5,400*l.* from New York, and the *Blue Jacket* 60,000*l.* from New Zealand.

SILVER.—We are without any arrivals to report. Inquiries for fine bars for the Continent are numerous, and all that could be obtained were bought at 60¾*d.* per ounce standard in the early part of the week. The market is now almost cleared, and higher rates are asked for such small amounts as come to hand. The price of 60¾*d.* per ounce standard must therefore be considered as quite nominal.

EXCHANGE ON INDIA for drafts by the Banks is lower and may be quoted nominal at 1*s.* 11½*d.* to 1*s.* 11¾*d.* in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Commercial drafts have been sold at a reduction in the prices allotted on the 17th inst., and the market for them is weak.

INDIA GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES are slightly lower than quoted by us last week, viz.:—Four per Cents. 84 to 85; 5 per Cents. 102½ to 103½; and Five-and-a-half per Cents. 107½ to 108.

At the present crisis in foreign affairs, the telegrams from the Paris Bourse are looked for with the utmost eagerness, and each day very little general business takes place in the Stock Exchange until the first prices are received from Paris, it being assumed that the movements on the Bourse furnish the truest possible index to the chances of peace or war, owing to the notorious speculative tendencies of many persons forming the *entourage* of the Bench count. It would really seem, however, that our financial and mercantile community suffer themselves to be swayed too violently by these indications. Let us assume that war is imminent, and look our position in the face. This country will then become a place of refuge for foreign capital, of which we shall enjoy the use for the time upon our own terms. None of the powers that may go to war can dream for a moment of raising money for such purposes. The present opinion of foreign loans is shown in the fact that the last Chilian an loan, though raised by a State in good credit, yielding a high rate of interest, is scarcely saleable above 6 discount. It is, indeed, the prospect of a large and intimate loan for the French Government that contributes to the violence of the fluctuations lately witnessed in the Rentes, but this merely supplies another reason why we should not suffer our home and Indian securities to be depressed in such unseasonable movements. The difference between our securities and those of foreign States is only now beginning to be properly understood, but it is satisfactory to remark that, in spite of the alarms which for some months have been ceaselessly sounded from the Continent, the investments in the English funds have been steadily continued, and, owing to the consequent scarcity of stock, Consols now can be bought almost at a lower price for money than for delivery several weeks hence. In like manner, Indian government and railway stocks continue to be absorbed, and show great firmness. Our home railway stocks—another great branch of the national investments —have, it is true, had many difficulties to contend with of late, including improvident administration, financial unsoundness, and dulness of trade; yet, though a large amount of stock hitherto held on borrowed money has been forced for sale, all the recent settlements in the Stock Exchange have shown a preponderance of small investments, the consequence being the stock thus sold has been nearly all absorbed. The state of our trading prospects ought surely to deter us from falling into needless alarm. Non-intervention, except in matters touching the national honour, being the recognised principle of our foreign policy, it is very improbable that we shall be involved in war on the Continent, and we may therefore reckon upon being the chief carriers and purveyors of commodities to the contending nations. Moreover, on command of capital is already excessive, and instead of suffering from a speculative mania, we have allowed a speculative reaction to be carried so far that we are actually beginning to experience some of the evils attendant upon hoarding. Our position altogether, political and financial, is almost unprecedentedly strong, and very different from that of some of the communities whence these notes of alarm are transmitted.

The India Five per Cent. stock is stronger, upon a demand for investment.

The Indian Government Loan Notes have been more offered, and show a fall of ¼ to 1 per cent.

In face of the sensitiveness of other securities, Indian Railway stocks remain very steady, holders evincing not the slightest disposition to sell.

Very few changes are observable in the market for bank shares. Oriental Bank have risen 1*l.*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & CO.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11¾ "
On demand	do.	1/11¾ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consideration without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchanges.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Rupee.		
3	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
2	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
1	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances up to the amount of Rupees 1,000, and where the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, no interest will be allowed, the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	12	do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Rupee.
"	3 do.	1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
"	2 do.	1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
"	1 do.	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
"	demand	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
On Scotland	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.
On Ireland	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.
On Paris	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1*s.* 10½*d.* do.

No Bills at 3 months' sight are given for sums under £50.

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received and Bills purchased or sold, and the Agency also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 months' sight above £50		1*s.* 4⅝*d.* per Rupee.
"	3 do.	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
"	2 do.	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
"	1 do.	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
On Scotland	On demand do.	1*s.* 10¾*d.* do.
On Ireland	do.	1*s.* 10¾*d.* do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers in the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits:—

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when drawing or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchanges.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Rupee.		
3	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
2	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
1	do.	at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances up to the amount of Rupees 1,000, and where the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, no interest will be allowed, the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	12	do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 29th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1*s.* 11¾*d.* per Rupee.
"	3 do.	1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
"	2 do.	1*s.* 11¾*d.* do.
"	1 do.	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
"	demand	1*s.* 11*d.* do.
On Scotland	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.
On Ireland	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.
On Paris	do.	1*s.* 10*d.* do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1*s.* 10½*d.* do.

No Bills at 3 months' sight are given for sums under £50.

Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received and Bills purchased or sold, and the Agency also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ltd.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BATE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLETT, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
CAPT. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee to the Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras		Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Elephant Town	"	Mr. LAVINGTON HOOPS.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	"	DALGETY BATTERY & Co.

For further Information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 30th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £240,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PHILP.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	4
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	10	6	33	8	0	5	12	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS now recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	61	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row